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We repeat what we said in a previous issue, that there is nothing in the whole circle of the peace movement more important and more promising at the moment than this new work in Japan. It has started at the strategic moment, when "militarism is every day making strong efforts to tighten its grip upon the nation." Our friends out there, who are among the ablest and most influential men in the Japanese Empire, deserve our profoundest interest and sympathy in the great but necessarily difficult work which they have undertaken; and we ought to make the sympathy *metallic*. Will not our friends in this country see that the American Peace Society receives the means with which to support this new Japanese work as it ought to be supported for the next year or two to make it a permanent success for the future? A thousand dollars, as we have said before, would be none too much for us to put into it. The new Japan may easily be made one of the foremost agencies in establishing on an enduring basis the peace of the world.

Editorial Notes.

The Milan Peace Congress. Arrangements are now practically com-

pleted for the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress, which will open at Milan, Italy, on the 15th of September. It will be held under the patronage of a distinguished Committee of Honor, of which the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Tomaso Tittoni, is the president, and the Marquis Ettore Ponti, Mayor of Milan, the secretary. The first session will be held at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, September 15, in the large Hall of the Villa Reale, in the Public Garden. The Congress will be opened by an address of welcome by the Mayor of the city. The members of the Congress will be given a banquet by the Municipality of Milan, and there will be fêtes and receptions, and a Garden Party at the Villa Reale. During their stay at Milan the members of the Congress will have free admission to the museums and art galleries of the city. There will be reduced rates on all the Italian railways. Our Italian friends have gone to great pains to prepare the way for a large and successful meeting. Milan, the headquarters of the Lombard Peace Union, is the chief centre of the peace movement in Italy, and our colleagues there, with the veteran E. T. Moneta at their head, deserve the reward of a large and influential Congress. We believe they will have it. The Simplon Exposition, with the beautiful Peace Pavilion and Exhibit, will, doubtless, much increase the attendance. Good delegations are expected from all the countries of Western and Southern Europe. We cannot say yet how large a number will go from this country. The American Peace Society will have five or more representatives, and other peace societies and organizations interested in the move-

ment are expected to send a number of delegates. Under the distinguished patronage of the Italian national government and the municipal government of Milan, the Congress will necessarily add much strength and prestige to the peace movement throughout the peninsula and, indeed, all Southern Europe. We print on another page, in English, the circular letter which the Committee on Organization has sent out to all the peace societies.

At the Red Cross Congress, which has **Opposed the Martens' Proposal** just closed its sessions at Geneva, Frederick de Martens, delegate from Russia and president of one of the committees, presented the following proposition :

"The contracting states agree to refer to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague all the disagreements which shall arise between them relative to the interpretation of the stipulations of the present convention, unless the circumstances make this impracticable."

This proposition, if the dispatches are to be trusted, was strongly opposed by the representatives of the United States, who contended that the articles of the new convention should be so precise and definite as to render any special interpretation needless. All the delegates from the Latin American States and those from Great Britain took the same ground. This strikes us as a very curious position. The articles of any convention ought of course to be made as clear and unequivocal as it is possible to make them. But experience shows that misunderstandings are likely to arise in the application and interpretation of any treaty or convention however carefully drawn. Mr. de Martens' proposition seems to us, therefore, to have been a most appropriate and even essential one, and we are sorry that the delegates from the United States and the other American governments did not give it their ready and cordial support. Their opposition must not, however, be interpreted as signifying any wish to discredit the Hague Court, which our government has done so much to support and make successful.

Propaganda Among Workingmen. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society, on the motion of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, it was decided to create a special auxiliary committee for peace propaganda among workingmen. A nominating committee was appointed to select the persons to serve on this Committee and to outline a plan of work. The nominating committee has just finished its work, and the Committee on Propaganda among Workingmen is constituted as follows: Chairman, Mr. James Duncan, Quincy, Mass., Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary, Mr. John F. Tobin 246 Summer Street, Boston, President of the American

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Mr. Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton Street, Boston; Mr. Robert A. Woods, 20 Union Park Street, Boston; Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon Street, Boston; Samuel Gompers, 423 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; John Mitchell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; and Miss Mary E. Hawley, John Crerar Library, Chicago. The plan of work contemplates the securing of resolutions from organized bodies of working men in favor of action by the coming Hague Conference to secure: (1) Limitation of armaments as proposed by the House of Commons. (2) A general arbitration treaty for all the powers. (3) Exemption of unoffending private property from capture at sea in time of war. (4) Provision for a regular world assembly to meet at stated intervals. The work of the Committee will further be directed toward impressing upon working men, by means of lectures and literature, the evil social and economic effects of rivalry of armaments, the promotion of better international relations through friendly intercourse and correspondence, the holding of national conferences for the thorough discussion of the various aspects of the peace problem, etc. The Committee is a strong one, the members are in earnest, and much is expected from the efforts which they are to undertake.

**Georgia House
Resolutions.** On the 16th of July the Georgia House of Representatives, on the motion of Hon. George W. Williams, unanimously adopted a set of resolutions two of which were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That general treaties of arbitration should be negotiated by the United States with all nations, granting jurisdiction to the International Court at The Hague over as many classes of controversies as the other contracting power in each case can be induced to transfer from the test of war to the trial by courts of justice.

"*Resolved*, That the United States should declare in favor of a Permanent International Congress containing Representatives from every nation, to assemble periodically and automatically, for the purpose of suggesting such changes in the law of nations and in the method of its administration as the current of events may make desirable and practicable."

These resolutions, to which the request is added to the State's Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend all their support toward bringing about the objects aimed at, place Georgia in the front rank of the States which are throwing their influence in favor of a better international order, more in harmony with the present attainments of civilization. There is no doubt that all the State Legislatures would take action in favor of a Permanent International Congress and a general arbitration treaty among the nations, as those of Georgia, Massachusetts, Iowa, etc., have done, if only some inter-

ested Representative or Senator would see that the subject is clearly and intelligently presented to them.

**Hands tied
by Armaments.** In his remarkable speech at the great demonstration at Manchester, England, on June 23, over the Liberal victory in the recent election, John Burns, a member of the new Cabinet, said:

"In the last ten years you have spent £500,000,000 in war, sixty per cent. more than you spent in the previous ten years. It has all gone in waste and war, robbery and robbery, nothing but loss, depression and misery—money that could have been better spent. Friends, may I give you a comparison? It has taken 25,000 municipalities in the United Kingdom one hundred years to spend £500,000,000 on two thousand gas works, water works, markets, tramways, and electric light undertakings—one hundred years to spend £500,000,000 on all that makes a profit and all of which is a valuable asset for the comfort and convenience of the community. And in ten years under Mr. Balfour you have wasted as much money as this country in one hundred years has spent in making it, with all its faults, the best governed country in the world.

"Then, if we had had that money, look at the soul-destroying slums effaced, look at the houses built, look at the furniture made, the homes endowed and sustained by work; look at the families endowed with health, the paupers unmade, the tramps rescued, the vagrancy prevented, if we had had the spending of that money. I tell you frankly that unless we get a reduction of the army, a reduction even of the navy,—unless we get economy,—you cannot get rural housing, small holdings, Irish cottages, English homesteads, Scotch Crofters Acts, or the opening up of the land, which is one of the best solutions for unemployment. What is more, without economy we cannot see that the total work now done by many who are overworked will be redistributed over a larger number in better proportion. We want economy because we need money, and we cannot get amelioration without both. May I say, sitting next to the President of the Board of Trade, next to the Under Secretary for the Colonies, and speaking as I do for my own department, which is intimately associated with the domestic life of the common people, that our hands are tied through lack of means? If you spend money on fireworks in South Africa you cannot expect the colonies to get help, trade to expand, and the homes of the people to grow larger, more numerous, and more comfortable. Money has been wasted too long in the four corners of the earth by strident imperialists who had one foreign policy only, namely, 'The eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth.'

**German Editors'
Visit to London.** The recent visit of a body of distinguished German editors to London and their cordial reception and generous treatment by their English hosts are sure to have an excellent effect toward the improving of Anglo-German relations. The proposer of this visit ought to be given a monument in Westminster Abbey, or something else as distinguishing, say a column higher than that of Nelson in Trafalgar Square.

Writing of the visit, the editor of the *Cologne Gazette* says:

"We go back to Germany with a deep impression of the kind and hearty hospitality we have met with in England . . . I hope and believe that this impression of the sincere desire to cultivate good relations between England and Germany will prepare the platform on which in future the debates on political matters can take place, and although we dare not expect to arrive at an agreement on all points where the rival interests of the two nations are engaged, I am sure that even in these cases we shall be able to use at parting the words of an English statesman, 'We agree to differ.' The German journalists who are of this party will certainly prepare this platform in Germany, and so I hope that the trip of the German editors to England will be largely successful in promoting peaceful intercourse and peaceful rivalry between the two nations."

Dr. Drill, of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, says:

"All civilized peoples are in one way or another rivals, and this will always be so. But it is a great mistake to suppose that material interests alone determine the personal relation of men to one another. If two merchants carry on their business in the same street and compete with one another, they can mutually hate and endeavor in every way to deprecate one another, or they can also recognize that each has the right to live and is entitled to respect. It all depends on whether they wish to do the one or the other, and when they consider the matter they will soon find that mutual respect is not only more just, but is also much more practical. The mutual relations of two peoples are on the same footing. There will always be conflict of interests, and it is well that it should be so, for progress cannot exist without competition. Nevertheless, the relation between the rivals can always be a thoroughly straightforward one, and it may be coupled with mutual esteem and even friendship. The idea of establishing friendliness has been, once for all, put forward, and it must be remembered that in the end ideas make history."

In a similar vein write the editors of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Berliner Tageblatt* and other prominent dailies.

The Christian Endeavor organization is continuing and developing in a most interesting way its work for international brotherhood and peace. At the recent Christian Endeavor Convention of Great Britain, a resolution was passed suggesting that all the unions, as far as possible, appoint committees on international brotherhood, to educate the Endeavorers along this line, and to assist in preserving peace whenever the relations between nations show signs of strain. The British Union has adopted a most interesting declaration as a basis of membership in the Christian Endeavor International Brotherhood. It calls attention to the fact that the Christian Endeavor movement has extended into prac-

tically all countries; that its adherents number millions speaking more than forty languages, and that hence it is its peculiar duty to try to bring about a world-wide fellowship. Those signing the declaration, however they may differ in political principles, pledge themselves to stand for peace and goodwill among all the nations of the world. They express their belief in the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by the sword, and pledge themselves to do what is in their power to extend the principles of international brotherhood, and to establish the reign of the Prince of Peace throughout the world. This is a great program, and the Christian Endeavor organization with its world-wide affiliations is peculiarly fitted to carry it out; indeed, it must do so, if it continues to grow and prosper.

Peace Meeting in Honolulu. The *Hawaiian Star* of July 2 begins a brief account of a peace meeting then just held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall of Honolulu, with the words, "Anti-War Movement begun in Honolulu." That is encouraging news. Honolulu has not heretofore been very hospitable to peace ideas. The circumstances of the island, the revolution which dethroned the native queen, the Philippine war, etc., have made the soil rather hard to work for anything passing under the name of peace. Even the Christian ministry of the island, in spite of the noble peace example set by Titus Coan, the first missionary to the country, have largely held that the sword was a very proper instrument for the promotion of the kingdom of Jesus Christ; so all efforts even to get the people to a peace meeting have hitherto been practically fruitless. But the meeting on the evening of June 30 seems to have been most successful. It was presided over by Dr. W. T. Brigham, whose somewhat extended remarks "were listened to with a great deal of interest." The speakers who succeeded him were Rev. G. D. Edwards, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Mr. Charles L. Rhodes, Rev. J. L. Hopwood, Rev. Mr. Simpson, Adjutant Bamberry of the Salvation Army, Mr. John M. Martin, Mr. C. W. Renear, Mrs. McCully-Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bean, of San José, Cal., and Mr. Robert Law. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Law, an active member of the American Peace Society, that the meeting was organized. When Mrs. Bean, a Quaker lady visiting the island, had finished her remarks, the "hall rang with cheer after cheer." We hope this may prove to be the beginning of a vigorous movement which will bring the entire Hawaiian group of islands into the forefront of the great international peace movement which is now rapidly sweeping into its ranks all thoughtful men and women of all classes, races and nationalities.

Manuel Vasseur. The death of Manuel Vasseur of Paris, the news of which has just reached us, has removed one of the finest, purest and most constant friends which the peace cause has ever had in France, or anywhere else, for that matter. For twenty years, among the many duties which he performed as director of the Dépôt Central, 4 Place du Théâtre Français, in the distribution of religious literature, he acted as agent for the publications of the London Peace Society. He was not much given to public speaking, though he was master of his thought, direct and eloquent when he did have anything to say. His chief influence as a peacemaker was exerted, not in the public discussions of the peace congresses, in which he took no large part, but at the Dépôt Central, where he came into touch with large numbers of his fellow-countrymen, particularly those of the Christian Church, and with many from other countries. The clearness and freshness of his thought, the sweetness of his disposition, his abounding and never-failing courtesy, his wide and well-informed interest in the larger questions of the world, made him most winsome to all those who met him and commended the principles by which he guided his life. When the editor of this paper, some sixteen years ago, was spending a year in Paris and other parts of Southern Europe in the study of the military conditions of the Continent, he received from Mr. Vasseur much kindly aid in many directions, and he can never forget the many self-sacrificing efforts of this man of love and peace to promote the mission for which he had gone to Europe. Mr. Vasseur's life, like that of every other active and earnest good man, has woven itself into the ongoing life of his country, and has had its full share in making France, perhaps, the most progressive friend of the arbitration and peace cause among the nations.

Brevities.

. . . A German-American Alliance for the State of New York was recently organized at Utica. Through the efforts of Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, president of the New York German Peace Society, a strong German-American friendship and arbitration plank was put into its platform. The Utica meeting endorsed the resolutions adopted at the Great German meeting held in Cooper Union, New York, on the 19th of May. This State Alliance of Germans is to form part of the German-American National Alliance, which numbers one million and a half citizens. A special committee is to be appointed by the National Alliance to study and promote the subject of friendship between Germany and this country. We wish our native American people were doing half as much as these Germans to promote good understanding between the two countries.

. . . The German Peace Society of New York City has appointed a delegate to the Peace Congress at Milan.

. . . Since the Intercollegiate Peace Conference was held at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., in April, with delegates from eight colleges and universities, the movement among colleges has made encouraging progress. The Intercollegiate Peace Association now has twenty vice-presidents from Ohio, ten from Indiana and one from Pennsylvania and Iowa.

. . . The cost of the war with Russia, to Japan, has generally been estimated at about \$600,000,000. The financial and economic annual of Japan, quoted by the London *Economist*, reveals the fact that the grand total of the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the war amounts to \$991,000,000. Japan's debt doubled the past year and now stands at about \$936,190,000.

. . . The Convention drafted by the Red Cross Congress recently held at Geneva, which will be presented to the coming Hague Conference, provides that all the nations of the civilized world will act more humanely in the care of the sick and those wounded in battle. Each belligerent is required to respect and care for all sick and wounded men attached officially to the enemy's army who fall into its hands. The final occupant of the field is obliged to adopt measures to find all the wounded and dead, and to protect them against pillage before the final disposal of the bodies. A reciprocal exchange of information regarding the dead is provided for, and all valuables found on the field are to be gathered up and transmitted to the other side.

. . . Speaking of Mr. Carnegie's address to the students of St. Andrew's University, on his re-election as Rector last year, the *Universalist Leader* says: "Mr. Carnegie has in this address used his high position and great influence in a manner not only creditable to him, but in a way to confer greater and more lasting benefits on his fellow men than by all his princely gifts of money. He is not a trained logician; but Sir William Hamilton himself could not perceive more clearly than Andrew Carnegie does the fallacy of preaching the Gospel of Christ and practicing the principles of Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon."

. . . The fourth French National Peace Congress, which was to have been held at Lyons, June 2-4, was postponed and will be held early this month.

. . . In consideration of his services to the cause of arbitration and peace, the members of the French Parliamentary Arbitration Group recently presented to President Roosevelt a copy of the "Memoirs of Sully" of the first edition, with the binding of the time, inscribed with the names of many of the leading men of France. In his letter of thanks the President declared this to be the most precious book in his library, and stated that his love of France, which had always been sincere and warm, would be more so than ever.

. . . Following the launching of the battleship "Agamemnon," a vessel of 16,500 tons displacement, and costing, with her fighting gear, \$7,500,000, Mr. William Beardmore, at a luncheon, made the prediction that in four or five years the entire British fleet would be obsolete, owing to the rapid change taking place in type of vessel and method of construction. And yet the nations continue to rush on in their mad rivalry of armaments! It is the supreme "fool's errand" of history.